

May, 1952
Vol. XIII, No. 5

CALIFORNIA

MAY 28 1952

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Bulletin on Current Literature

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

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The NATIONAL SOCIETY
for
CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and Adults, Inc.*
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.
THE EASTER SEAL AGENCY

HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN

A large, stylized illustration of a hand reaching up from the bottom right, holding a flag. On the flag is a silhouette of a child and an adult standing together. The entire graphic is framed by a decorative, scalloped border.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, the Easter Seal agency, a nationwide federation of more than 2,000 state and local member societies, provides a variety of needed services in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, employment and rehabilitation. Its three-point program is:

EDUCATION of the public, professional workers and parents.

RESEARCH to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of handicapping conditions, and in methods of improved care, education and treatment of the handicapped.

DIRECT SERVICES to the handicapped, including case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech and hearing therapy, treatment and training centers and clinics, special schools and classes, teaching of the home-bound, psychological services, vocational training, curative and sheltered workshops, employment service, camps, recreational services, social services, and provision of braces, appliances and equipment.

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ACCIDENTS

356. Williams, Huntington

Lead poisoning in young children, by Huntington Williams (and others). Public Health Reports. Mar., 1952. 67:3:230-236.

Since lead poisoning in children, in more severe form, results in lead encephalitis for which the prognosis is poor, general education of the public and enforcement of measures regulating the use of lead-containing paint are essential to the eradication of this type of poisoning. Lead encephalitis has a high mortality rate and incidence of severe, lifelong residual nervous system injury; even in less severe cases mental development may be impaired. Studies on non-industrial lead poisoning of children, begun by the Baltimore City Health Department in 1932, contain statistical information on the problem and suggest recommendations for preventive measures.

ACCIDENTS—PREVENTION

357. Gilbert, Jerome H.

A way to teach safety to the mentally retarded. Safety Education. Apr., 1952. 31:8:8-9.

To provide safety education for mentally retarded boys who are poor readers and slow in understanding, safety instruction units were devised at the Keith School in Chicago as a part of the occupational education for boys 15 and 16 years of age. Methods of presenting the material are discussed and tests illustrated.

APHASIA

358. Gens, George W.

Congenital aphasia: a case report, by George W. Gens and M. Lois Bibey. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Mar., 1952. 17:1:32-38.

"A case study has been presented to illustrate one type of therapy which may be used in the language and speech training for children with aphasic-like symptomatology. In the absence of standardized tests and accepted criteria for congenital aphasia, the child discussed was tentatively diagnosed as presenting symptoms of alexia and agraphia, as differentiated from severe mental retardation, in addition to a severe hearing impairment and generalized dyslalia. In spite of these multiple handicaps the child has made significant progress since the initiation of the specified therapeutic program. In the light of experience with this child and others whose psychological tests show a near-normal performance intelligence in contrast with severely limited verbal abilities, a diagnosis of congenital aphasia seems justified, for which the prognosis under appropriate therapy is good."—Summary.

ARTHRITIS—MEDICAL TREATMENT

359. Boland, Edward W.

Compound F used orally in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, by Edward W. Boland and Nathan E. Headley. J. Am. Med. Assn. Mar. 22, 1952. 148:12:981-987.

"The present study indicates that when administered orally to patients with rheumatoid arthritis, free Compound F is approximately 50% more potent in anti-rheumatic activity than cortisone acetate. It also appears that the greater anti-rheumatic activity of free Compound F is not accompanied by a correspondingly greater tendency to produce adverse endocrine complications, and the tendency may even be less....A true evaluation of its possible therapeutic advantages, however, must await the results of long term treatment studies." Results of studies of 15 patients with chronic rheumatoid arthritis treated with free Compound F, administered orally, are described.

ARTHRITIS—MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

360. Copeman, W. S. C.

Observations on prolonged cortisone administration in rheumatoid arthritis, by W. S. C. Copeman (and others). Brit. Med. J. Jan. 23, 1952. 4755:397-403.

"Twenty selected cases of active rheumatoid arthritis have been studied during prolonged cortisone administration and have been separately assessed from the clinical, haematological, and metabolic aspects. In 17 cases the patient has been enabled to return to previous work or household duties. In only once case has it been possible to stop administration. Certain methods of dosage have been assessed and side-effects have been studied."
—Summary.

361. Martin, Gordon M.

Physical medicine plus cortisone for rheumatoid arthritis, by Gordon M. Martin, Howard F. Polley and Thomas P. Anderson. J. Am. Med. Assn. Feb. 16, 1952. 148:7:525-528.

"...The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the relation of physical medicine to cortisone in the treatment of such patients....(it is based on a comparison of results of treatment of two groups of patients hospitalized with rheumatoid arthritis. One group received a conservative program that included physical medicine measures, adequate rest, salicylates, proper diet, and, in some instances, special articular supports when indicated. The other group received similar conservative treatment plus cortisone...." Eighty-eight patients made up the groups; effects of treatment on articular function were evaluated and results classified. Therapeutic problems that may be encountered are illustrated by several case reports presenting widely varying manifestations occurring in rheumatoid arthritis.

ASTHMA—SOCIAL SERVICE

362. Nitzberg, Harold

The social worker in an institution for asthmatic children. Social Casework. Mar., 1952. 33:3:111-117.

"...The following analysis of the caseworker's role in institutional treatment is based on the writer's experience at the National Home for Jewish Children in Denver, with a population of one hundred children ranging from the age of 5 through middle adolescence...." The author discusses the caseworker's consultation with other staff members, contacts with the children and interview scheduling, preparation of the child for his return home, and social service to parents whose children are being cared for in the Home.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS—DIRECTORIES

363. U. S. Children's Bureau

Motion pictures on child life, a list of 16mm films, compiled by Inez D. Lohr. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1952.

A listing of more than 450 films on the social, medical, mental, and developmental aspects of child life. Grouped under such broad subject headings as adolescence, child care, community life, health services, handicapped children, etc., films are briefly described but not evaluated. It is recommended as a reference for parent-teacher groups, for schools and universities, health educators, and welfare departments. Most of the films are for adults; they are not planned for classroom use. Charges for rental of films are not given as they are subject to frequent change. Lists of films reviewed and evaluated by the Children's Bureau are planned as supplements to this directory.

Distributed by the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 40¢ a copy.

BLIND

364. American Foundation for the Blind
Travel concessions for the blind. New York, The Foundation (1952). 8 p.
Covers rules and regulations related to special considerations for the blind on railroad or bus in the United States and Canada.
Distributed by the Foundation, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y. at 10¢ a copy.

BLIND—BIOGRAPHY

See 424.

BRAIN INJURIES

See 425.

BRAIN INJURIES—PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

365. Bensberg, Gerard Joseph
Performances of brain-injured and familial mental defectives on the Bender Gestalt test. J. Consulting Psychology. Feb., 1952. 16:1:61-64.
"One hundred and sixty-one brain-injured mental defectives were matched for mental and chronological age with an equal number of defectives having a familial or hereditary etiology. The Bender Gestalt Test was administered and scored for accuracy. The familial group were significantly more accurate in their reproductions than the brain-injured. The Pearson correlations for accuracy and mental age ranged from .64 to .80. Of the eight characteristics treated by the chi-square technique, reversals, parts repeated, and the use of lines instead of dots were found to occur significantly more frequently in the brain-injured."—Summary.

BURNS—FICTION

See 426.

CAMPING—MICHIGAN

366. Blocksma, Douglas
How camping helps save children, by Douglas Blocksma and Raymond Boozer. Michigan Education J. Apr., 1952. 29:9:458-461, 504.
A cooperative plan for teacher training and camping experiences for underprivileged children was worked out by the Grand Rapids, Mich., schools and a community camp. The authors of this article describe types of children attending camp, how the curriculum was adapted to meet the special needs of these deprived, insecure children, and gains made by teachers and children. There were few severely handicapped children from physical, emotional, or mental standpoints; a few were mild epileptics, some were mentally retarded, many were delinquent or behavior problems.

CEREBRAL PALSY

367. Brit. J. Physical Medicine. Mar., 1952. 15:3
Title of issue: Cerebral diplegia.
Contents: Problems of cerebral diplegia, by A. P. Menzies.—Infantile cerebral palsy: medical aspects, by W. S. Whimster.—Cerebral diplegia, non-operative and operative treatment, by Alan S. Malkin and J. P. Jackson.—Psychiatric aspects of cerebral diplegia, by T. A. Ratcliffe.—Physiotherapy in cerebral palsy, by K. M. Pyefinch.

See also 425; 427.

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

368. Herglotz, Felix J.

Who am I? Survey. Mar., 1952. 138:3:108-111.

An account, by a young government employee who is cerebral palsied, telling of his childhood experiences, education, and employment. His full and useful life offers an example and hope to other cerebral palsied Americans and their families.

369. Townsend, Thomas N.

Not set apart. N. E. A. Journal. Apr., 1952. 41:4:217-218.

The author, a 22-year-old cerebral palsy graduate of the University of Omaha, is assistant to the editor of the National Education Association Journal. This article, setting forth his experiences and philosophy of life, was written at the request of other editors of the Journal.

CEREBRAL PALSY--ETIOLOGY

370. Anderson, George W.

Obstetrical factors in cerebral palsy. J. Pediatrics. Mar., 1952. 40:3:340-375.

Symposium on cerebral palsy, Part I.

The discussion covers three broad topics in the subject of obstetrical factors in cerebral palsy: 1) a review of the literature is presented; 2) the causes of fetal and neonatal deaths are briefly tabulated to demonstrate the similarities between factors producing lethal injury and those factors associated with cerebral palsy which may be assumed to be sublethal injury; and 3) problems to be investigated in order to improve obstetrical knowledge regarding the effect of birth processes and obstetric procedures upon the newborn infant. References.

371. Wolf, Abner

Features of the pathology of cerebral palsy. Med. Woman's J. Nov.-Dec., 1951. 58:6:14-20, 23.

Reprinted from the Quarterly Rev. Pediatrics. May, 1951. 6:104-112.

In this discussion the author is concerned primarily with the problems of etiology and pathogenesis of cerebral palsy rather than those of description and classification. He reviews progress gained in the study of the etiology of the abnormalities of the central nervous system of the infant, giving an extensive bibliography.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

372. Minear, W. L.

Cerebral palsy: spasticity. Rocky Mountain Med. J. Oct., 1951. 48:10:757-767. Reprint.

The author presents a brief neurologic review of spastic paralysis and discusses muscle testing and braces for the spastic, both of which require special consideration. Modalities of physical therapy, brace construction and rationale are presented. Reviewing surgery of spastic paralysis, the author emphasizes that conservative treatment is preferred except in the case of the neglected spastic patient where conservative treatment cannot be carried out.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

373. Hafeli, Virgil E.

My attempts at physical and social adjustment. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Mar., 1952. 13:3:5-6, 10-13.

A personal account of one young man's efforts to achieve a measure of physical independence and greater social contact and how, by experimenting, he taught himself to type, to cultivate interests which enabled him to meet physically normal people on a common footing.

CEREBRAL PALSY—MENTAL HYGIENE (Continued)

"This article is in reality a memoriam to a young man who while living did his utmost to overcome his severe handicap. Before his death several years ago Cerebral Palsy Review (then known as Spastic Review) published some of his articles which were helpful to other young adults."—Editor's note.

374. Michael-Smith, H.

Early personality training. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Mar., 1952. 13:3:3-4, 19.

The psychologist offers advice to parents of cerebral palsied children to help in training them to adjust to the limitations of their physical disability, to achieve emotional stability, to conquer fear and learn to relax.

CEREBRAL PALSY—SOCIAL SERVICE

375. Bice, Harry V.

Group counseling with mothers of the cerebral palsied. Chicago, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, c1952. 42 p.

"...The present paper combines the results of the total project (a series of group meetings for counseling with parents of cerebral palsied children) in a manner designed to be of value to parents whether they were participants or not...." Presenting the thinking of parents, suggestions and practical solutions for problems in the fields of discipline, self-care, sleeping, eating, education, mental attitudes, family relationships, and the importance of educating the public on the causes and results of cerebral palsy are set down as stated by parents.

Available from the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill., at 50¢ a copy.

CEREBRAL PALSY—SPECIAL EDUCATION

376. Perlstein, Meyer A.

What teachers should know about the child with cerebral palsy. N.E.A. Journal. Apr., 1952. 41:4:215-216.

Dr. Perlstein's article, with that of Thomas N. Townsend (see #369), is the latest addition to a Journal series on what the classroom teacher should know about the exceptional child. Dr. Perlstein discusses briefly the condition of cerebral palsy, its characteristics, types of cerebral palsy, defects associated with the condition, the cerebral palsied child's intelligence and educability. Goals for rehabilitation are defined and implications for education reviewed.

DEAF—BIOGRAPHY

See 428.

DEAF—ETIOLOGY

377. Kleinfeld, Louis

What are the chances of having another deaf child? Volta Rev. Mar., 1952. 54:3:107, 136, 138.

"...The purpose of this paper is to make clear to parents of deaf children just what the chances may be for having another deaf child...." The author discusses conditions causing deafness, namely, otosclerosis, biologic and pathologic types of congenital deafness. Diseases during pregnancy have been found responsible for congenital defects in the child.

DEAF—INSTITUTIONS—CALIFORNIA

378. Tracy, Louise Treadwell

The educational philosophy of the John Tracy Clinic. Transactions Am. Academy Ophthalmology and Laryngology. Jan.-Feb., 1952. 56:1:81-86.

DEAF--INSTITUTIONS--CALIFORNIA (Continued)

The John Tracy Clinic, Los Angeles, works not only with the deaf child but also with the parents in helping to build up for the child who cannot hear a feeling of security. Without such feelings the ability to lip read, to speak, write and read cannot be utilized fully. Various services of the Clinic are described--the Correspondence Course available to all parents of preschool deaf or hard of hearing children, the nursery school, the Clinic Day, advanced classes in "Child Development and Parent Attitudes" for parents, and consultations.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

379. Hedgecock, LeRoy D.

Counseling the parents of acoustically handicapped children. Transactions Am. Academy Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Jan.-Feb., 1952. 56: 1:66-72.

The author reports briefly on increasing facilities available to parents of children with hearing problems, refers to recent texts of public school audiometry, hearing tests, technics and equipment, and a manual for planning a clinic for the rehabilitation of the acoustically handicapped. All of these contain extensive bibliographies providing a comprehensive coverage of recent research and writing on the subject of hearing tests. Suggestions are given to physicians for interpreting realistically the problems of deafness and for educating parents to meet the emotional needs of their deaf children.

DEAF--PROGRAMS

See 404.

DEAF--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

380. Berlinsky, Stanley

Measurement of the intelligence and personality of the deaf: a review of the literature. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Mar., 1952. 17:1: 39-54.

The author presents a review of the "...pertinent experimental attacks on the measurement of the intelligence and personality of the deaf..." While present tools of measurement are not considered adequate, the use of those available offers promise of broadening the knowledge of the deaf person's capacities.

DEAF--SURVEYS--PENNSYLVANIA

381. Landis, James E.

A report on the hearing survey in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Transactions Am. Academy Ophthalmology and Laryngology. Jan.-Feb., 1952. 56:1:73-76.

Published also in Pennsylvania Med. J. Mar., 1952. 55:3:233-235.

Report of a two-year survey conducted by the Committee for the Conservation of Hearing of the Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, in conjunction with Dr. S. J. Dickey of the Department of Health and Miss Gladys B. Fish of the Department of Special Education. The purpose of the survey was the testing and disposition of deafened school children; statistics on the number of children tested, causes and types of deafness discovered, are tabulated. The comparative value of various tests is discussed.

EMPLOYMENT--BIBLIOGRAPHY

382. President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week

Employing the physically handicapped; a bibliography. Washington, D.C., Govt. Print. Off., 1952. 72 p. (U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards, Bul. no. 146, Feb., 1951).

EMPLOYMENT--BIBLIOGRAPHY (Continued)

Contains references pertaining to legislation, counseling and guidance of the disabled, rehabilitation centers, workshops and programs, physical medicine, placement, industrial psychology and industrial experience, government employment of the disabled, experiences in other countries, employment of those with special types of disabilities, biographies, and sections on other bibliographies, directories and periodicals. Listed in appendices are addresses of state rehabilitation agencies, private agencies whose publications are included in the bibliography, motion pictures available. Annual reports of sheltered and curative workshops are not included; only those articles and pamphlets which have programs primarily designed to train the disabled for productive employment were selected.

Distributed by the President's Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

EPILEPSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

383. Roseman, Ephraim

Progress in the treatment of epilepsy, by Ephraim Roseman and Anne Taylor. Am. J. Nursing. Apr., 1952. 52:4:437-440.

How epilepsy can be controlled by medical and surgical treatment, what could be done toward prevention of the disease, types of epilepsy and general management, and the aid which can be rendered by the nurse to such patients are discussed by the authors. They further point out that the social implications of the disease are serious; the nurse with an understanding of social-psychiatric-restorative therapy can educate the patient for better care of himself and acceptance of epilepsy.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

See 429.

HANDICAPPED--STATISTICS

See 398.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

See 410.

HEMIPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

384. Hemiplegia. Med. Times. Mar., 1952. 80:3:137-144.

"This summarization attempts to cover the essential information on the subject, including therapy, and is designed as a time-saving refresher for the busy practitioner...."

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS--ILLINOIS

385. Weishar, John

The grade school comes to the hospital, by John Weishar and Eugene Askenasy. Hospital Progress. Mar., 1952. 33:3:62-63.

A brief description of the St. Francis Hospital School of St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, a part of the Peoria public schools system.

HOSPITALS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

386. Kendell, H. Worley

Rehabilitation unit. Modern Hospital. Mar., 1952. 78:3:67-70, 118-122.

An article discussing the practical aspects of organizing and administering a department of physical medicine and rehabilitation in a general hospital. Illustrated are various types of equipment, the efficient arrangement of such equipment for maximum use and ease of treatment, and floor plans for the physical medicine addition to the University of Illinois Medical Schools.

HOSPITALS--DESIGNS AND PLANS (Continued)

The author suggests a method of record keeping to reflect use of personnel and facilities, a possible publicity "campaign" to acquaint the general professional staff with the potentialities of the department, and policies for setting a fee schedule.

Also in this issue: Tuberculosis unit, Cecilia Knox and Peter N. Jensen.-Neuropsychiatric unit, George Blumenauer.-Convalescent unit, Alden B. Mills and Pereira and Luckman (Architects and Engineers).

387. U. S. Public Health Service

Elements of the general hospital, revised edition. Hospitals. Apr., 1952. 26:4:79-132.

Revised and improved since the original "Elements of the General Hospital" which appeared in 1946, the present guides to hospital planning reflect "...the newest thinking and latest advances in medical and hospital procedures...." Detailed drawings are given for the administration department, diagnostic and treatment facilities (including physical and occupational therapy suites), the nursing department, the nursery, surgical, obstetrics, emergency, service and outpatient departments. "...A synthesis of the best judgement of those who manage the internal functions of the hospital and those who plan the physical plant to facilitate those functions...."

HOSPITALS--FICTION

See 430.

HYDROCEPHALUS

388. Scarff, John E.

Treatment of obstructive hydrocephalus by puncture of the lamina terminalis and floor of the third ventricle. J. Neurosurgery. Mar., 1951. 8: 2:204-213. Reprint.

"Results obtained in the treatment of obstructive hydrocephalus, both primary and secondary, by puncture of the lamina terminalis and floor of the third ventricle are reported in a series of 34 operations performed by the originators of the procedure, Stookey and Scarff....The results...were compared with results obtained by puncture of the lamina terminalis alone. It was found that with the single puncture, the operative mortality was 5 per cent lower, but that there were 15 per cent fewer permanent cures...." Operative mortality and the percentage of good results obtained by the Torkildsen procedure at the Neurological Institute of New York compared favorably with results obtained by the procedure described by the author.

LARYNGECTOMY

389. Martin, Hayes

Rehabilitation of the laryngectomee. C. A., Bul. of Cancer Progress. July, 1951. 1:5:147-152. Reprint.

"...The purpose of this communication is to discuss both the surgical and psychological aspects of total laryngectomy from the standpoint of the patient and his family doctor...." Preoperative preparation, immediate postoperative period, speech re-education and methods of artificial speech are considered. Mechanical devices used in artificial speech are described and the relative cost of buying and servicing them given.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--BIOGRAPHY

See 431.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

390. Oldfelt, Vera

Experimental glutamic acid treatment in mentally retarded children.

J. Pediatrics. Mar., 1952. 40:3:316-323.

In a test conducted at Storängen Children's Home, Söderköping, Sweden, granulated 1 (+) glutamic acid was administered to a series of sixteen children between the ages of 7 and 15, with intelligence quotients ranging from 42 to 77, for the purpose of measuring its effect on the intelligence quotient. A control group of fifteen children of corresponding ages and intelligence was treated concurrently with a granulated substitute. Conclusions were that the treatment had no demonstrable effect.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

391. DiMichael, Salvatore G.

How community agencies help the mentally retarded to plan for social and vocational adjustment. Public Aid in Illinois. Feb., 1952. 19:2: 1-5, 15.

This article, dealing with vocational training of the mentally retarded from the viewpoint of community planning, was originally delivered as an address at the New York State Welfare Conference in Buffalo last November.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

See 365.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

392. California. Bureau of Special Education

Suggested activities for mentally retarded children. Sacramento, State Department of Education, 1952. 105 p., illus. (Bul. of the California State Dept. of Education, vol. 21, no. 2, January, 1952)

This bulletin illustrates the many curriculum adjustments made by teachers of special classes for the mentally retarded. Descriptions of activities found useful as curricula units were contributed and wherever possible were home and community centered. Age groups covered pre-primary to high school and activities were chosen from city, suburban, rural and institutional schools. Appendices contain a curriculum for mentally retarded children, built around social studies and arithmetic, and a bibliography of resource material for the teacher of mentally retarded children.

Available from Bureau of Textbooks and Publications, California State Department of Education, Sacramento, California.

See also 357.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

393. Scotland. Scottish Education Department

Pupils with mental or educational disabilities, a report of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Off., 1951. 58 p.

A review of the provisions made in Scotland for the education of children with mental or educational disabilities, with recommendations for further improving services. Discussed are: 1) handicapped children and trends in modern education, 2) groups of children needing special education, 3) ascertainment of need, 4) incidence, and 5) various groups--children with interrupted education, with specific disabilities, the mentally retarded, the uneducable and psychotic. An appendix cites proposals for the training of teachers of handicapped children.

Available from British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York, at 45¢ a copy.

MENTAL HYGIENE--BIBLIOGRAPHY

394. U. S. Public Health Service

Catalog, mental health pamphlets and reprints, available for distribution, 1951. Washington, D.C., Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 53 p. (Public health bibliography series no. 2)

This is the third edition of a most useful finding list for libraries and agencies interesting in acquiring free and inexpensive literature. Includes sections on the various types of handicaps.

Available from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., at 25¢ a copy.

MONGOLISM

395. Benda, Clemens E.

What is mongolism? Med. Woman's J. Feb., 1952. 59:2:5-9, 32-42.

A discussion of the causes of mongolism and the essential physiopathology of the disorder. "...The present study reports on observations made with the application of a new pituitary hormone, collected from immature animals. The study has been carried out over about five years, on more than 50 patients, controlled by x-ray studies at regular intervals. Out of this material, observations on 2 patients are reported in the present study...."

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

396. Gordon, William Henry

Myotonia congenita: report of four cases in one family; one with autopsy findings, by William Henry Gordon, Jack M. Kaufman and Harry A. Kashton. J. Michigan State Med. Soc. Feb., 1952. 51:2:188-194.

"Four cases of myotonia congenita are presented. One patient who died with acute adrenal insufficiency is reported with post-mortem findings. The other three had findings suggestive of altered and depressed adrenal function. Possible relationship between prolonged muscular contraction states and adrenal insufficiency has been mentioned. Cortisone was only partially effective in treatment of three of our cases of myotonia."--
Summary.

See also 399.

MYASTHENIA GRAVIS

397. Schlezinger, N.S.

Present status of therapy in myasthenia gravis. J. Am. Med. Assn. Feb. 16, 1952. 148:7:508-513.

Since this article was designed to focus attention on the present status of therapy in myasthenia gravis, there was no effort made to consider in detail the pathology and symptomatology of this disease. A survey of 65 cases personally observed over a period of ten years served as a basis for the author's reemphasizing the value of neostigmine; the benefits or undesirable side effects of other drugs used in treating myasthenia gravis were considered.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY, 1935-1936

398. U. S. Public Health Service

The National Health Survey, 1935-36. Part I: Scope and method; Part II: Annotated bibliography, 1936-50. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 67 p. (Public Health Bibliography Ser., no. 5)

Part I is a reprint of "The National Health Survey; Scope and Method of the Nation-Wide Canvass of Sickness in Relation to Its Social and Economic Setting" from Public Health Reports of September 15, 1939. Part II is a bibliography of some 180 reports and articles, published over more than a decade in many different journals and bulletins. The material presents, or makes significant use of, the data from the National Health

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY, 1935-1936 (Continued)

Survey of 1935-36 and is classified in 16 sections corresponding in general to the titles of the separate groups of studies included in the nationwide canvass of health conditions and health facilities. References are arranged alphabetically within each section by name of senior author; brief annotations indicate scope and focus of paper cited.

Available from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., at 30¢ a copy.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

399. Glaser, Gilbert H.

Effects of corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisone on disorders of the nervous system, by Gilbert H. Glaser and H. Houston Merritt. J. Am. Med. Assn. Mar. 15, 1952. 148:11:898-904.

"The effects of the hyperadrenal state induced by corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisone acetate on various disorders of the nervous system have been studied in 58 patients. The following clinical entities were treated: multiple sclerosis (33 cases), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (7 cases), progressive muscular dystrophy (3 cases), myotonia dystrophica (3 cases), myasthenia gravis (1 case), Parkinsonism (3 cases), focal myelopathy (2 cases), and epilepsy (3 cases). Some of these groups contain a sufficient number of patients to enable a significant evaluation; in others, however, only suggestive trends can be noted. Preliminary reports of this investigation have been presented...."

OLD AGE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 432.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

400. American Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation

Guiding principles for adapted physical education. J. Am. Assn. Health, Physical Education, Recreation. Apr., 1952. 23:4:15, 28.

In this statement, prepared for general use in schools and colleges rather than in special schools for handicapped children, the Committee on Adapted Physical Education urges the need for such programs, for an understanding of the nature of adaptations, and defines the value of this type of training to the individual faced with living effectively with a handicap.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

See 433; 434.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--BIBLIOGRAPHY

401. Wagner, Margery L.

Theses and research papers, compiled by Margery L. Wagner and Sarah Semans. Physical Therapy Rev. Apr., 1952. 32:4:178-185.

A bibliography of theses and research papers "...written by physical therapists carrying on graduate study is given as a reference list for those seeking additional resource material for teaching, research, in-service training, and clinical application...."

POLIOMYELITIS--FICTION

See 435; 436.

POLIOMYELITIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

402. Berryman, J. Sloan

Rehabilitation of poliomyelitis patients. J. Assn. Physical and Mental Rehabilitation. Mar.-April, 1952. 5:4:15-17.

Discusses mainly the problems of rehabilitation and the application of physical therapy treatments to the patient with bulbar poliomyelitis.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

403. Coppinger, Neil W.

The Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test: VIII. A normative study of Negro children, by Neil W. Coppinger and R. B. Ammons. J. Clinical Psychology. Apr., 1952. 8:2:136-140.

"Eighty Negro children in grades one through eight were tested with both forms of the Full-Range Vocabulary Test and the vocabulary test from Form L of the 1937 Stanford-Binet. The sample was stratified with respect to grade-placement, age, sex, and parental occupation. Scores on the two forms correlated $\pm .96$ with each other and $\pm .81$ and $\pm .84$ with Binet vocabulary scores. There was no detectable practice effect. On the basis of these findings, and the results of various analyses of item difficulty, the authors conclude that the Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test is suitable for use with Negro children. Negro norms are given, based on the scores of the children in the present sample."--Summary and Conclusions. The Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test was developed to test verbal comprehension ability; it is quickly administered and can be used with handicapped individuals as well as normals. The group tested had a total of 80 Negro school children, 40 boys and the same number of girls, from rural and urban areas in Orleans and Caddo parishes, Louisiana.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

404. Woods, Catherine

Hearing and the public health nurse. Hearing News. Mar., 1952. 20:3:4-8, 20, 22.

"...The public health nurse, because of her strategic position in the community, in the school, in the family and with the medical profession, is frequently the first person contacted by the family for advice regarding deafness...." Here are some of the things she should know in order to serve her community adequately, answers she can give to parents seeking advice, liaison services she can perform between parents and teachers and the physician.

REHABILITATION

405. Stitt, Pauline George

The co-operation of the disabled in their rehabilitation. Social Casework. April, 1952. 33:4:160-162.

Rehabilitation of the disabled calls for full cooperation of the patient as a working member of the team, Dr. Stitt believes, and this cooperation exists in three spheres which may overlap or exist independently. In the personalized sphere the individual cooperates in his own treatment program; in the semipersonalized sphere the disabled have facilitating interrelationships, and, in the third sphere, the depersonalized, the patient becomes fully rehabilitated, a community resource and a contributing citizen. This paper was presented by Dr. Stitt at the Fifth World Congress of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples at Stockholm in September, 1951.

REHABILITATION--GT. BRIT.

See 437.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

406. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Careers in service to the handicapped; information for vocational guidance specialists on the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and hearing therapy and special education. Chicago, The Society, c1952. 52 p., illus.

Prepared in cooperation with American Occupational Therapy Association, American Physical Therapy Association, American Speech and Hearing Association, International Council for Exceptional Children.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL (Continued)

"...This booklet is designed to make available to vocational guidance specialists in American schools and guidance agencies basic authoritative and factual information concerning the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and hearing therapy and special education...."

Discussed are duties, need for specialists, qualifications for training, professional schools and curriculum, salaries and working conditions, types of positions, places of employment, and information on professional organizations.

Available from the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults at 50¢ a copy.

407. National Tuberculosis Association

The rehabilitation team. New York, The Assn., 1951. 12 p.

The rehabilitation team and its place in tuberculosis care are discussed in this pamphlet describing the function of various members of the team--the chief medical officer, the physician, nursing supervisor, teaching professional staff nurse, the medical social worker, the occupational therapist, vocational counselor, library services, teaching and provisions for recreation. Pre-hospital, post-hospital and out-patient services have a vital part in rehabilitating the tuberculous patient.

Available from the National Tuberculosis Association through the local chapter.

RH FACTOR

408. Mollison, P. L.

Controlled trials of the treatment of haemolytic disease of the newborn, by P. L. Mollison and W. Walker. Lancet. Mar. 1, 1952. 262:6705:429-433.

Results of controlled trials of treatment of haemolytic disease of the newborn carried out in Great Britain from 1949 to 1951 are assessed in this article. Comparisons are presented between the practice of inducing labor and allowing delivery to occur spontaneously; exchange transfusions and simple transfusions are compared for survival rate. Indications for exchange transfusions are discussed briefly.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--MENTAL HYGIENE

409. Solomon, Mildred White

Social aspects of rheumatic fever. Pediatrics. Mar., 1952. 9:3:363-365.

Presented at a symposium on rheumatic fever held recently at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, this article discusses many of the important social problems which may interfere with recovery and rehabilitation of the rheumatic fever patient. Family relationships, the child's reactions to complete bed rest, his active participation in plans formulated for his care--all have a direct relation to his adjustment to the illness and eventual recovery.

RUBELLA

410. Gibson, Stanley

Congenital heart disease following maternal rubella during pregnancy, by Stanley Gibson and Katherine C. Lewis. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Mar., 1952. 33:3:317-319.

Of 1,633 private patients with congenital heart disease, 17 cases presented a history of maternal rubella in early pregnancy. Of these 17 patients, diagnosis of patent ductus arteriosus in 14 was confirmed on operation. Four patients out of 10 studied at operation had an additional cardiac defect, while only one of the 17 cases fell into the cyanotic group (compared of 645 cases in the original group of 1,633). "...The finding of an additional lesion in four of 10 cases of proved patent ductus arteriosus following maternal rubella at least suggests that complicating lesions are much more frequent in these patients than in otherwise normal children...."

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

411. Mackie, Romaine P.

School housing for physically handicapped children. Washington, D.C., Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 26 p., illus. (Office of Education, Bul. 1951, no. 17)

Included in this bulletin are some guiding principles, suggestions, and sources of information for educational leaders planning the kinds of buildings and classrooms suitable for physically handicapped children. "...It is hoped that this publication will be helpful to school systems planning special day schools, centers, or units in regular schools, single multigrade classes, or on the other hand for adjustments for handicapped pupils who are able, with assistance, to progress in regular classes." Ways and means for adapting existing facilities to meet the handicapped children's needs are discussed.

Distributed by the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., at 15¢ a copy.

SCHOOL HEALTH

412. U. S. Office of Education

Teachers contribute to child health, by Elsa Schneider and Simon A. McNeely. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 44 p., illus. (Bul., 1951, no. 8)

Four phases of the school health program are discussed briefly and simply: 1) school health services, 2) healthful school environment, 3) healthful school living, and 4) health instruction. While the teacher's part in each phase is emphasized, mention is also made of the part which other school and health personnel, parents, the children themselves, and the community can play in promoting individual, family and community health. Although written for teachers and prospective teachers, much useful information is here for the school administrator, health coordinator, supervisor, faculty of teacher-training institutions, public health personnel, parents, and all those interested in the problem of maintaining good health.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢ a copy.

SHOULDER

413. Werssowetz, Odon F. von

Physiatric rehabilitation of brachialgia. Physical Therapy Rev. Apr., 1952. 32:4:163-169.

"...This paper will be limited to the consideration of the treatment of conditions affecting the brachial plexus after it leaves the spinal cord. The rationale for physiatric treatment is based on the prevention and alleviation of certain mechanical inequities that occur in this region...." The use of traction and various types of exercise is described.

SPEECH CORRECTION

414. American Speech and Hearing Association

Speech defects in children. Pediatrics. Mar., 1952. 9:3:343-355.

A round table discussion presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Toronto, Oct., 1951.

Stresses the importance of a knowledge of speech disorders to a specialist in pediatrics. The nature of speech disorders and etiologic factors frequently encountered were described and methods for handling speech problems in the individual child suggested. Dr. Harlan Bloomer of the University of Michigan Speech Clinic was chairman, assisted by Dr. Charles Strother, Professor of Clinical Psychology in the College of Medicine of the University of Washington.

SPEECH CORRECTION (Continued)

415. Bakwin, Ruth Morris

Psychologic aspects of pediatrics: cluttering, by Ruth Morris Bakwin and Harry Bakwin. J. Pediatrics. Mar., 1952. 40:3:393-396.

Cluttering, or rapid, confused, and jumbled speech, has often been mistaken for stuttering although it is one of the commonest and most distinctive speech defects. The author discusses clinical characteristics, pathogenesis, the relation to stuttering, and treatment of the defect. Motor awkwardness, changes in personality and behavior, presence of other language defects, alteration in lateral dominance, and family history of cluttering are characteristics associated with the defect. Though not as serious as stuttering, treatment should be begun early and training for self-control, precision in speech and in social behavior initiated.

SPEECH CORRECTION---PERSONNEL

416. Cruickshank, William M.

The role of the university in the preparation of personnel for the education of children with impairments of hearing and speech, by William M. Cruickshank and Louis M. DiCarlo. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1952. 18:6:168-173.

Discussed are the basic core materials and minimum requirements for hearing-and-speech therapists and teachers of the deaf, resources of the university which can more adequately provide the specialized training necessary for such teachers, and the desirability of a four or five year training program in contrast to a one or two year training course super-imposed on a teachers college, normal school, or university program of study. The authors, both from the School of Education, Syracuse University, draw their conclusions from observation of the program carried out at Syracuse.

STATE SERVICES---PROGRAMS

417. Eliot, Martha M.

States improve MCH and CC programs. Child. Mar., 1952. 16:7:102-104, 109.

An excerpt of a paper delivered at the annual conference of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Chief of the Children's Bureau with the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, State Mental Health Authorities, and the State Hospital Survey and Construction Authorities held at Washington, November 26, 1951. The author reviews the improvements in State care of crippled children, how they are broadening programs to include many services heretofore not provided. Standards of care in maternity and children's hospitals are being examined and attention focused on more adequate training of professional and technical personnel. State evaluation of programs can further research by showing what is productive.

STUTTERING

418. Swartout, Jack M.

When "stuttering" is normal, by Jack M. Swartout and William F. Benson. Today's Health. April, 1952. 30:4:38-40.

Explains how parents, in their concern over the possibility of a child's becoming a stutterer, aggravate speech habits of repetition. Non-fluency in children learning to talk is not an abnormality; the relationship between stuttering and repetition was investigated by Dr. Wendell Johnson and a number of co-workers. Their conclusions are presented here.

TUBERCULOSIS---MEDICAL TREATMENT

419. Lichtenstein, M. R.

Criteria for sanatorium care of children with tuberculosis, by M. R. Lichtenstein and Otto L. Bettag. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Mar., 1952. 33:3:292-300.

TUBERCULOSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (Continued)

"Criteria are offered to effect a logical separation of children who require sanatorium care for tuberculosis from those who do not. It is contended that a considerable number of children are unnecessarily placed in sanatoria, resulting in possible exposure, excessive therapy, and waste of valuable bed space. Some of the related problems are discussed, including the alleged danger of infection for children with tubercle bacilli in the gastric contents and the question of streptomycin therapy in primary tuberculosis."--Summary. Criteria used are those of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium of Chicago and reflect the difficulties of institutions in large cities.

TUBERCULOSIS--SOCIAL SERVICE

420. National Tuberculosis Association

A handbook on social services for the tuberculous patient. New York, The Assn., 1951. 35 p.

"...social workers with experience in tuberculosis control agencies have set down for the administrator an outline of the skills involved and some of the ways in which they are currently applied by tuberculosis associations. This outline should also prove helpful to the newly employed social worker in learning some of the objectives and methods of health agencies--both voluntary and official."--Introduction.

Available from the National Tuberculosis Association through the local affiliated chapter.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

421. Fowlks, Everill W.

The role of vocational adjustment in rehabilitation, by Everill W. Fowlks, Albert L. Cooper and L. Kenneth Shumaker. Archives Physical Medicine. Mar., 1952. 33:3:137-147.

The vocational advisor who works with the rehabilitation service of a hospital is a psychologist and as such, his work is "delimited and described" in this article. The use of psychometric tests, the interview, areas which can be sampled by testing, and specific problems to be met in hospital vocational advising are discussed to provide a basis of understanding of the work of the vocational advisor, a comparatively new addition to the "team" of medical rehabilitation.

WALKING--EQUIPMENT

422. Blau, Leslie

A device to facilitate standing from a sitting position: for patients with severe residuals of poliomyelitis, by Leslie Blau, Joseph Phillips and Donald L. Rose. Archives Physical Medicine. Mar., 1952. 33:3:159-162.

"An adapted device has been described which enabled a patient with severe muscular weaknesses, the residual of poliomyelitis, to assume the erect position independently without additional aid."--Summary. The article is illustrated and specifications for the fabrication of the device are given.

WHEELCHAIR

423. Akwa, Carl M.

Adapted wheelchair for above-knee amputees, by Carl M. Akwa (and others). Archives Physical Medicine. Mar., 1952. 33:3:156-158.

"An attachment for a wheelchair to be used in the prevention and correction of flexion contractures of the hips in above-knee amputees has been devised and is described herein. Contractures of 10 to 30 degrees have been corrected...." The Physical Medicine Rehabilitation Service, Veterans Administration Center of Wood, Wisconsin, reports that this adjusted chair has been of great value in cases treated to date.

New Books Briefly Noted

~~BLIND~~—BIOGRAPHY

424. Putnam, Peter

"Keep your head up, Mr. Putnam!" New York, Harper & Bros., c1952. 171 p. \$2.50.

In this story of a young man's comeback from near death and sudden blindness, the training in the use of a Seeing Eye dog which he received at the Seeing Eye school, Morristown, New Jersey, is described with humor and detachment.

BRAIN INJURIES

425. Benda, Clemens E.

Developmental disorders of mentation and cerebral palsies. New York, Grune and Stratton, 1952. 565 p., illus. \$12.75.

Based on research material collected during fifteen years' work at various state schools and clinics in Massachusetts, this book deals with mentation and its disorders. The author presents the subject from various angles, utilizing experience in neuropsychiatry, psychosomatic medicine and pathology and observations of patients extending often from their infancy till death. "...To the author's knowledge this book is the first to incorporate post-mortem studies with clinical and laboratory research...." The inadequacy of present-day concepts of mental deficiency and mental illness is stressed; a discussion of genetic and exogenous factors in mentation disorders is included in the introduction. Divided into five parts the book deals with antenatal developmental disorders, cerebral palsies, metabolic disorders and degenerative diseases, total personality disorders, and principles of treatment. An extensive bibliography after each section is selective and lists most important publications where pertinent references can be found.

BURNS—FICTION

426. Forbes, Esther

Johnny Tremain, a novel for old and young. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., c1943. 256 p., illus. \$3.00.

Until a crucible of molten silver burned the hand of young Johnny Tremain, apprentice silversmith in Boston in 1773, life offered much to the gifted boy. How he rose above his despair and humiliation, became a dispatch rider for the Committee of Public Safety, met and worked with the patriots, Hancock, John and Samuel Adams, Otis and Dr. Warren is the story, seen through the boy's eyes, of the stirring events leading up to the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of Lexington. From Dr. Warren Johnny learned that his hand might be restored to usefulness by an operation, thus making it possible for him to use a musket in the defense of his country and, eventually, return to his trade as silversmith. This novel of Esther Forbes for the teen-agers was the John Newberry Award winner in 1943.

CEREBRAL PALSY

427. New York Coordinating Council for Cerebral Palsy

Proceedings, Cerebral Palsy Institute, November 1950. New York, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children (1952). 136 p. Spiral binding.

Contributions to the professional conference on cerebral palsy sponsored by the Coordinating Council for Cerebral Palsy of Greater New York, Inc., include papers on: etiology and classification, Winthrop Phelps; drugs, Meyer Perlstein; encephalograms, Paul Hoefer; surgery, William Cooper; speech disorders, Martin Palmer; ambulation, George G. Deaver; and organization of services, Samuel Wishik. Also covered are clinical and pediatric aspects, physical, occupational and speech therapies from the medical and technical viewpoints, in-patient and out-patient facilities, hospital and home care of the child, the nurse in cerebral palsy care, special education, vocational guidance, training and employment, and the parent's viewpoint.

CEREBRAL PALSY (Continued)

Distributed by the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York, at \$1.50 a copy.

DEAF—BIOGRAPHY

428. Pace, Mildred Mastin

Juliette Low. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949. 186 p., illus. \$2.25.

A full-length biography of Juliette Low, best known as the founder of the Girl Scouts in the United States. From her early memories of the siege of Savannah, and her meeting with General Sherman, through her school days, her marriage and life in England, the death of her husband, her foreign travels, her growing interest in the Girl Guide movement in England and her determination to bring to girls of the United States a similar organization—her experiences, spiced with humor and adventure, make for interesting reading. Although she was deaf in one ear, the handicap often proved more of a blessing than a hindrance. Written for girls aged 9 to 14.

HANDICAPPED—FICTION

429. Sereby, Kate

A tree for Peter. New York, Viking Press, c1941. 102 p., illus. \$2.50.

In this moving story of faith reborn, little lame Peter who lived in Shantytown with his widowed mother made friends with a unknown tramp, also called Peter. Although no one but little Peter ever saw the tramp, his gift to the boy of a shiny new toy spade and a small Christmas tree with lighted candles kindled hope and reawakened pride in the people of Shantytown. With the help of the friendly Irish cop on the "beat," Peter and his mother plant a tiny garden; the whole community soon followed suit, cleaning up the homes and yards, painting and planting.

First published in 1941 this book has been popular with the elementary school-age child.

HOSPITALS—FICTION

430. Molloy, Anne

The pigeoneers. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., c1947. 179 p., illus. \$2.50.

To Nat and the other boys in Ward B of the Riverside Orthopedic Hospital, the roof next door to the ward window held an exciting vista, for Mr. Lombard had a loft for racing homer pigeons there. Nat makes friends with Mr. Lombard and the boys become interested in pigeons. They form the Lombard League, a racing homer club, and Mr. Lombard tells them many stories of famous pigeons. While the story is concerned to a great extent with details of racing pigeons, life in a hospital ward is described also.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES—BIOGRAPHY

431. Frank, John P.

My son's story. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1952. 209 p. \$3.00.

A law professor at Yale, Mr. Frank writes with simple dignity of the discovery of cortical atrophy in their infant son. He and his wife were advised, for the sake of their severely retarded child as well as for themselves, to institutionalize him. The search for the right institution reveals the inadequacy of facilities for the mentally-retarded infant; however, in St. Rita's, near Buffalo, New York, they discovered help for their problem. Courage and faith have brought them to an acceptance of their personal tragedy, and their story may help those faced with a similar problem.

OLD AGE—MEDICAL TREATMENT

432. McClelland, Walter S.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation for the aged. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, c1941. 81 p., illus. \$2.00.

OLD AGE—MEDICAL TREATMENT

In this monograph in the American Lectures in Physical Medicine series, physiologic changes in the aged which influence response to treatment are discussed, with descriptions of physical modalities, prescription writing for physical medicine, and applications in specific medical conditions. Rehabilitation and occupational therapy for the aged are considered briefly. Bibliography.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

433. Buchwald, Edith

Physical rehabilitation for daily living, (by) Edith Buchwald in collaboration with Howard A. Rusk, George G. Deaver, Donald A. Covalt. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1952. 183 p., illus. \$7.50.

Based on the rehabilitation program developed at New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, this book which is comprised mainly of illustrations outlines teaching methods for a basic exercise and daily activities program for patients with disabilities of the lower extremities. Specific information on the techniques of walking, eating, dressing and toilet activities is presented in non-technical language, making the book valuable not only to professional workers in the field but to the disabled person hospitalized or at home. The book differs from other works which stress vocational and social adjustment only.

434. Cash. Joan E.

A textbook of medical conditions for physiotherapists. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. 350 p., illus. \$5.00.

"In writing this book the author has not attempted to teach any new material but rather to explain in detail some of the medical conditions most often seen in a department of physical medicine.... Each chapter, as well as describing medical conditions, is followed by a short outline dealing with the broad principles of treatment of these conditions by physical measures."—Preface. Subjects covered are pathological changes, rheumatic affections, diseases of the respiratory system, disorders of the nervous system, diseases of the cardiovascular system, disorders of abdominal viscera and peritoneum, and some common diseases of the skin and its appendages. Published originally in England by Faber and Faber, Ltd.

POLIOMYELITIS—FICTION

435. Lyons, Dorothy

Dark sunshine. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., c1951. 244 p., illus. \$2.50.

When Blythe Hyland's family moved to a ranch in Arizona, the girl, crippled by polio, felt it would make no difference to her. With the finding of Dark Sunshine, a beautiful wild mare, in the valley of Blind Man's Pocket, her interest and determination were awakened. She conquered her fear, trained the horse, and won a scholarship through athletic honors, riding the horse in an endurance test. She also learned to walk without her crutches through her renewed self-confidence.

Dorothy Lyons' earlier books have established her as a favorite writer of horse stories for older girls.

436. Sawyer, Ruth

Old Con and Patrick. New York, Viking Press, 1946. 137 p., illus. \$2.00

POLIOMYELITIS—FICTION (Continued)

Until Patrick was lamed by polio, he was always ready for playing ball, swimming, or roaming the countryside. With the help of his devoted grandfather, Old Con, and the two pets, Mr. McPherson, a dachshund puppy, and Funny, a bluejay with a shriveled leg, he learned that life could still be full of wonderful experiences. He makes staunch friends among the boys in school, helps to rescue two younger ones from drowning, becomes interested in the study of birds and in drawing them. How he enters a contest, wins a prize, and makes an appraisal of himself fittingly rounds out the story. A happy adjustment for an eleven year old who learned to take his handicap in stride. For children of elementary-school age.

REHABILITATION—GREAT BRITAIN

437. Clarke, Joan Simeon

Disabled citizens. Foreword by Lord Beveridge. London, Allen and Unwin, 1951. 237 p. \$3.50.

Based on research by the author, a brief outline of the problems of the physically handicapped was made by Lord Beveridge for his book, "Voluntary Action." Mrs. Clarke has filled in the outline, presenting detailed studies of the social side of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, tuberculosis, and deafness, drawn largely from British statistics but with comparative data from Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and other countries. Discussing disabling conditions as a bar to full work or citizenship, the author describes organizations working in the field and additional help which could be given the handicapped. Chapters give special attention to disabilities of children and available educational facilities, rehabilitation of adults, work of resettlement officers, and the functioning of training schools and special factories. Proposals for the improvement of services are made, with suggestions, on the establishment of a journal for the exchange of professional information, funds for experimental work, and a staff of mobile consultants. The survey ends with a detailed study of disablement in Croydon, a representative area. "... 'Disabled Citizens' is a thorough examination of an important sphere of welfare work. It is based on extensive research which has been most carefully presented." *Book Rev.*, *Book Reviews*, New York 11, Distributed in the U.S. by the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, New York, at \$3.50 a copy.

